

ORDINANCE NO. 2010-12

"AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF TAYLOR, TEXAS, CREATING LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS; PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND PLANTING OF TREES; PROHIBITING INVASIVE PLANTS; ESTABLISHING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A PENALTY OF FINE NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$500.00) FOR EACH OFFENSE, EXCEPT WHERE A DIFFERENT PENALTY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY STATE LAW FOR SUCH OFFENSE, OR FOR ANY VIOLATION OF ANY PROVISION WHICH GOVERNS PUBLIC HEALTH OR SANITATION WHICH SHALL BE PUNISHED BY PENALTY OF FINE NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000.00); PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Taylor has determined quality of life and aesthetics are important issues and concerns affecting Taylor; and

WHEREAS, proper landscaping will augment those qualities while helping to improve air purification, storm water runoff, noise reduction and heat abatement while conserving energy, water and other natural resources; and

WHEREAS, landscape standards can enhance the quality of life and enhance the general welfare and beauty of the City of Taylor by creating and maintaining visual environmental amenities; and

WHEREAS, to promote and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public by creating an urban environment that is aesthetically pleasing and that promotes economic development through enhanced quality of life.

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes that the establishment of rules and regulations for mandatory tree requirements, mandatory planting areas in developments, limits of grading, landscaping, and tree preservation is necessary and in the interest of the public welfare, and that an effective method to provide for the same is the adoption of a new landscape ordinance rules and regulations.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF TAYLOR:

SECTION 1.0 PURPOSE

This ordinance shall apply to the incorporated area of the City of Taylor, Texas and is designed to preserve, protect, and enhance the ecological and aesthetic environments of the City of Taylor as well as promote the pleasant appearance and character of neighborhoods and high intensity commercial and industrial corridors; provide shade and thus reduce water consumption.

This ordinance also promotes water conservation and water efficiency. To assist in ensuring adequate water supplies exist for Taylor's future, it is important that water conservation be promoted in landscape watering policies. Water conservation should be promoted through techniques such as proper design, plant selection, education of the public, and the proper use of irrigation systems. This ordinance promotes and encourages the planting of water-thrifty plants and other landscape materials for apartments, commercial and industrially zoned properties.

SECTION 2.0 SCOPE

The provisions of this ordinance shall be interpreted and applied as the minimum requirements for landscaping in the City of Taylor.

The City of Taylor experiences frequent droughts; therefore, it is a purpose of this ordinance to encourage the use of drought resistant plants that do not consume large quantities of water. Plants native to Central Texas are recommended, and invasive plants are prohibited. The Preferred Plant List is attached hereto as Appendix "A" and incorporated by reference herein.

The terms and provisions of this ordinance shall apply to real property as follows:

1. All new construction of non-single family property.

2.1 Exemptions

The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the following:

1. Single family dwellings,
2. Property zoned as the Central Business District, and
3. The Taylor Municipal Airport.
4. Property used for agricultural purposes or zoned "Rural/Agriculture".

SECTION 3.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Installation

Landscaping shall consist of an appropriate combination of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, and/or ground cover (including grass). A minimum of three (3) inches of shredded hardwood mulch shall be added in a non-turf area to the soil surface after planting. Non-porous material, such as sheet plastic, shall not be placed under the mulch. All landscape materials shall be installed according to acceptable landscape standards. Landscape plantings on city rights-of-way are strictly prohibited.

3.2 Maintenance

The current owner and subsequent owners of the landscaped property or the manager or agent of the owner shall be responsible for the maintenance of all landscape areas. Landscaped areas shall be maintained so as to present a healthy, neat and orderly appearance at all times and shall be kept free of refuse and debris. Maintenance shall include the replacement of all dead plant material if that material was used to meet the requirements of this ordinance.

3.3 Irrigation Standards

One of the following irrigation methods shall be used to ensure survival of the required plant material in landscaped areas:

1. Conventional System: An automatic or manual underground irrigation system which may be a conventional spray or bubbler type heads.
2. Drip or Leaky-Pipe System: An automatic or manual underground irrigation system in conjunction with a water-saving system such as a drip or a leaky pipe system.
3. Temporary and Above-Ground Watering: Landscape areas utilizing xeriscape plants and installation techniques, including areas planted with native grasses, wildflowers and trees may use a temporary and above-ground system, and shall be required to provide irrigation for the first three growing seasons.

3.3.1 Natural and Undisturbed Areas

No irrigation shall be required for undisturbed natural areas or undisturbed existing trees.

3.4 Planting Criteria

3.4.1 Trees

Trees shall be a minimum of two (2) inches in caliper measured three (3) feet above finished grade immediately after planting. If trees are proposed that are not chosen from the Preferred Plant List provided in Appendix A, trees shall have an average mature crown greater than twenty (20) feet in diameter. Trees having an average mature crown less than twenty (20) feet in diameter may be substituted by grouping the same so as to create at maturity the equivalent of a twenty (20) foot diameter crown if the drip line area is maintained.

3.4.2 Shrubs, Vines and Ground Cover

Shrubs, vines and ground cover planted pursuant to this ordinance shall be good, healthy nursery stock. Shrubs must be, at a minimum, a one (1) gallon container size.

3.4.3 Lawn Grass

Grass areas should be planted in drought resistant species normally grown as permanent lawns, such as Bermuda or Buffalograss. Grass areas may be sodded, plugged, sprigged or seeded except that solid sod shall be used in swales or other areas subject to erosion.

3.4.4 Synthetic Lawns or Plants

Synthetic or artificial lawns or plants shall not be used in lieu of plant requirements in this ordinance.

3.4.5 Other

Any approved decorative aggregate or pervious brick pavers shall qualify for landscaping credit if contained in planting areas, but no credit shall be given for concrete or other impervious surfaces.

SECTION 4.0 LANDSCAPE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The landowner or his/her agent shall submit and receive approval of a landscape plan demonstrating compliance with the landscape requirements contained herein. Plans shall show all dimensions, types of materials, size and spacing of vegetative materials, and

plans for providing irrigation to plants. The plan(s) shall demonstrate that landscaping materials will:

- 1. Abate objectionable noise, light, glare, visual clutter, dust or loss of privacy.
- 2. Adequately accomplish the purpose of which they were intended.

4.1 Required Site Landscaping

4.1.1 Minimum Percentage

A minimum percentage of the total lot area of property on which development or new construction occurs after the effective date of this ordinance shall be devoted to landscape development in accordance with Table 4.1. The landscaping shall be placed upon that portion of a tract or lot that is being developed. Fifty percent (50%) of the required landscaped area and required plantings shall be installed between the front property lines and the building being constructed. Undeveloped portions of a tract or lot shall not be considered landscaped.

For every six hundred (600) square feet of landscape area required by Table 4.1, two (2) trees and four (4) shrubs shall be planted.

Should a tree die or be removed for which credit has been obtained pursuant to the terms of this ordinance, landscape development sufficient to equal the area credited shall be required. A small tree that will have a mature crown similar to the tree removed may be substituted if the planting area or pervious cover provided for the larger tree is retained.

TABLE 4.1

REQUIRED LANDSCAPING

Land Use	Landscaping Required (% of constructed impervious coverage of the lot)
Multifamily structures	25
Manufactured home park	25
Business Park (2009-	20

08, 3/24/09)	
Office and professional uses	20
Institutional	20
Commercial	15
Industrial or manufacturing	15

4.2 Credit for Trees

In order to reward the preservation of existing trees, one hundred (100%) percent of the crown area of undisturbed existing trees shall be reduced from the landscape area requirements; provided that the area surrounding the tree is left undisturbed and that this area consists of a least one hundred (100) square feet but not less than fifty percent (50%) of the crown area.

4.3 Screening

Off-street loading spaces refuse and outside storage areas, antennas, satellite dishes, and mechanical equipment within the street yard must be screened from all public streets. The screening must be of a minimum of six (6) feet in height or a height sufficient to obscure the area or equipment requiring the screening, whichever is less. The screening may be provided by plants, a solid screen fence or wall, or a combination thereof.

4.3.1 Acceptable Landscape Screening Materials

1. No artificial plant materials may be used to satisfy the requirements of this ordinance.
2. Plant materials required by this ordinance must comply with the following minimum size requirements at the time of installation. At time of planting, plant height shall be measured from the top of the root ball or, if the plant is in a container, from the soil level in the container.
 - a. Large trees must have a minimum caliper of two (2) inches and shall be planted in an area with a minimum of one hundred (100) square feet of permeable surface area. This area may be reduced to fifty (50) square feet if a permanent life support system, which must include but is not limited to an irrigation system and an internal

drainage mechanism, is incorporated within the planting area.

- b. Small trees must have a minimum height of six (6) feet and shall be planted in an area with a minimum of twenty-five (25) square feet of permeable surface area.
 - c. Large shrubs must have a minimum height of two (2) feet and must be planted in an area with a minimum of nine (9) square feet of permeable surface area. The permeable surface areas for shrubs may be included within permeable surface areas required for trees.
3. Each large tree, small tree or large shrub must be planted at least thirty-six (36) inches away from any paved surface or city right-of-way.

4.4 Protection of Plant Areas

Plant areas must be protected from vehicular traffic through the use of concrete curbs, wheel stops, or other permanent barriers.

SECTION 5.0 LANDSCAPE PLAN SUBMITTAL, REVIEW, AND APPROVAL

5.1 Plan Submittal

A landscape plan must be submitted to the Community Development Director or his/her designee with the application for a permit for new construction. The Community Development Director must approve the plan before a building permit is issued for the work. A landscape plan shall consist of two (2) sets of prints drawn to scale with sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed, and show in detail that it conforms to the requirements of this ordinance. A landscape plan shall contain the following information:

- 1. Project name, street address, legal description, date, scale, north arrow and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of both the property owner and the person preparing the plan.
- 2. Designation of zoning areas adjacent to property.
- 3. A vicinity map, location of lot lines, and dimensions of the building site and the street yard.
- 4. Approximate center lines of existing water courses and the location of the 100-year floodplain; approximate

location of significant drainage features, and the location and width of existing and proposed streets and alleys, utility easements, driveways and sidewalks on or adjacent to the lot.

5. Identification, location, and dimensions of required plant materials, screening, and off-street parking and loading spaces within the street yard.
6. Description of plant materials shown on the plan, including names (common and botanical), quantities, container or caliper sizes at installation, heights, spread, and spacing.
7. Description of proposed irrigation methods.

5.2 Issuance of Building Permit

The Community Development Director shall review the landscape plan to verify compliance with all requirements of this ordinance prior to the issuance of a building permit. All landscape plans must comply with the mandatory provision of this ordinance. The building permit shall not be issued for new construction of a building within the city unless the Community Development Director approves the landscape plan verifying that the applicant's plan complies with this ordinance.

No final certificate of occupancy shall be issued by the building official for the occupancy of a new building unless all plant and screening materials required by this ordinance have been provided. Prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, the building official shall inspect the building site to verify compliance with the approved landscape plan.

SECTION 6.0 TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTED TREES

This section preserves and protects existing, healthy and desirable trees within the City of Taylor, to provide guidelines for the protection of trees and establish guidelines for planting trees. Protected trees are: Pecan, American Elm, Cedar Elm, Texas Ash, Southern Magnolia, Cottonwood, all varieties of Oak, and all varieties of Maple with the exception of Boxelder Maple and Silver Maple.

6.1 Preliminary Development Plans

A general survey of natural vegetation showing tree groupings and anticipated protected tree losses shall be submitted with all preliminary site plans.

6.2 Tree Removal Permit

No person directly or indirectly, shall cut down, destroy, top-off, remove or effectively destroy through damaging, any protected tree six (6) inches in diameter or larger, measured twenty-four (24) inches from the ground on any commercial, industrial or multi-family property within the City without first obtaining a Tree Removal Permit as provided by this section.

6.2.1 Permit Required

Protected trees shall not be removed prior to the issuance of a Tree Removal Permit until the Community Development Director or authorized designee, approves the removal due to the following:

1. The tree(s) are injured, dying, diseased or infested with harmful insects;
2. The tree(s) are in danger of falling, interfere with utility service or create unsafe vision clearance; or
3. The tree(s) in any manner create a hazardous or dangerous condition so as to endanger the public health, welfare or safety.

Utility companies shall be exempt from authorization of the Community Development Director when public health, welfare or safety of the general citizenship is in danger.

Under no circumstances shall the clear-cutting of protected trees six (6) inches or larger in diameter, measured twenty-four (24) inches from the ground on any property, other than single-family homesites, be allowed prior to the issuance of a Tree Removal Permit for the property. Any protected tree removed will be required to follow the guidelines of this ordinance.

6.3 Penalties

If any protected tree(s) are removed from any property, excluding single-family homesites, including any injury to a tree resulting from the owner's failure to follow required tree protection measures that causes or may reasonably be expected to cause the protected tree to die, the property owner shall be determined to be in violation of this ordinance.

6.4 Application

Tree Removal Permits shall be obtained by making application to the Community Development Department on a form provided by the City. Upon receipt of a proper application for a Tree Removal

Permit, the Community Development Director or his/her designee shall review the application and may conduct field inspections of the development.

The application for Tree Removal Permit, if required, shall be considered an integral part of the application for development plan approval, and no new development plan for any new development subject to the terms and provisions of this ordinance shall be approved without approval of said Tree Removal Permit.

SECTION 7.0 PARKING LOTS

All parts of a parking area or lot not occupied by parking spaces or driveways shall be landscaped with grass, shrubs, ground cover, and/or paved pedestrian paths. The following additional requirements are intended not only to improve the appearance of large paved areas, but also to provide for adequate circulation and drainage; and to help moderate wind, noise, and temperature extremes.

1. All outdoor parking areas having spaces for more than twenty (20) vehicles shall have landscaping within the perimeter of the parking area equal in area to not less than five (5%) percent of the total paved area. Within the Business Park Zoning District a minimum of one tree-island is required for every ten (10) parking spaces. A minimum of one tree per tree-island is required. This requirement may be counted toward the required five (5%) as stated above.
2. No parking space shall be located more than seventy (70) feet from a portion of the required landscaping.
3. One tree of at least two (2) inch caliper in size shall be provided within the perimeter of the parking area for each two hundred fifty (250) square feet of landscaping required.
4. Required or provided landscaping shall not obstruct the view of any vehicle backing areas or turning areas in a way so as to create a hazard.
5. All required or provided landscaping and trees shall be maintained in a clean, safe, and healthy condition.
6. The landscaping required in this section shall be provided in addition to the screening requirements of Paragraph 4.3 of this ordinance.

7. The requirements of (1) (2) and (3) of this section do not apply to vehicle display, storage or loading areas for businesses which sell or service vehicles, farm equipment, or for commercial or industrial parking areas intended specifically for trucks having a rated capacity of 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight or more.

SECTION 8.0 INVASIVE PLANTS PROHIBITED

An invasive species is an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. 'Alien species' means, with respect to a particular ecosystem, any species that is not native to that ecosystem. Alien species are also known as exotic, non-native, introduced, or non-indigenous species, and the term noxious or nuisance is sometimes used instead of "invasive" when these organisms cause harm. Although they are "natural" and because at times they can spread very slowly, over years or even decades, invasive species cause a range of problems. They can:

- threaten the survival of native plants and animals
- interfere with ecosystem functions
- hybridize with native species, resulting in negative genetic impacts
- spread easily in today's era of global commerce
- be difficult and costly to control
- impede industries and threaten agriculture
- be a significant drain on the economy
- endanger human health

Introducing or continuing invasive species of plants is prohibited by this ordinance. Invasive Plants prohibited by this Ordinance are shown in Appendix "B" attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein.

SECTION 9.0 SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid for any reason, the invalidity does not affect any other provisions or applications of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this extent the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable.

SECTION 10.0 REPEALER CLAUSE

All other ordinances, parts of ordinances or resolutions in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of any such conflict.

SECTION 11.0 PUBLICATION

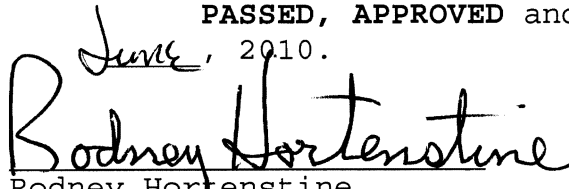
The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to publish the caption of this Ordinance, together with the penalty provision contained therein, in the manner and for the length of time prescribed by law.

SECTION 12.0 PENALTY

Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction in the municipal court of the City of Taylor, Texas, shall be subject to a fine not to exceed the sum of five hundred (\$500.00) for each offense, except however, where a different penalty has been established by state law for such offense the penalty shall be that fixed by state law, and for any offense which is a violating of any provision of law that governs fire safety, zoning, or public health and sanitation, including dumping of refuse, the penalty shall be a fine not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense; and each and every day said violation is continued shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 13.0 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Article VIII, Section 1 of the City Charter, this ordinance was introduced before the City Council on the 10th day of June, 2010.

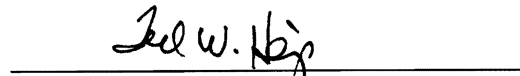
PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED on this the 22nd day of June, 2010.

Rodney Hortenstine

Mayor

ATTEST:


Susan Brock, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Ted W. Hejl, City Attorney

APPENDIX A

PREFERRED PLANT LIST

(This list is a guide and is not meant to be exclusive)

EVERGREEN TREES (*Native)	HEIGHT (Feet)	FEATURES
Afghan Pine* <i>Pinus eldarica</i>	25-50	Fast growing, best pine for alkaline soils
Arizona Cypress <i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	30-75	Good heat and drought tolerance, aromatic foliage
Cherry Laurel* <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	25-30	Screening plant, wildlife food
Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	40-50	Fine texture, needs drainage, spreads far and wide, resembles Colorado Blue Spruce
Japanese Black Pine <i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	20-30	Long dark green needles, develops erratic multibranched shapes, few serious insect or disease problems
Live Oak* <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	30-50	Oak wilt susceptible, some 1,000-year old live oaks in Texas
Loquat (Japanese Plum) <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	20-25	Large tropical-looking leaves, blooms late fall-early winter, no showy flowers but extremely fragrant, small accent tree
Pineapple Guava <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	15-18	Full sun, large grounded shrub or small tree, oval gray-green foliage, waxy white flowers with red stamens. Fruit tasty, with slight pineapple flavor
Southern Magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	60-70	Slow rate of growth while young, dark green leaves, large (8-12 inches) white flowers in late spring and early summer, fragrant, durable tree

Yaupon Holly* <i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	15-20	Red berries in winter only from female plant, plant one male for each 10 females to insure pollination
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DECIDUOUS TREES/ LARGE SHRUBS (*Native)	HEIGHT (Feet)	FEATURES
Bald Cypress* <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	60-70	Cone-bearing, fall color dark rust-red, interesting winter twig character, foliage is medium-green, ferny and soft- textured.
Big Tooth Maple* <i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	20-30	Outstanding fall foliage, requires drainage
Bradford Pear <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Bradford"	30-40	Showy white spring flowers, brilliant coppery-red foliage in late fall, moderate-to-fast growth
Burr Oak* <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	50-60	Majestic large oak, yellow to brown fall color, insect and disease problems rare
Cedar Elm* <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	50-60	30-40 feet spread, good winter bark characteristics, good elm species for Texas landscapes
Chinquapin Oak* <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	30-50	Tall, slender form, dark glossy lush foliage
Crepe Myrtle <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	12-20	Actually a large shrub, that must be trained into tree form by regular shoot removal from base of plant, good fall color if powdery mildew is kept under control
Desert Willow* <i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	15-25	Orchid-like blooms, not a true willow
Dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>	20-30	Must have acid soil, pure white flowers most common, pink and red also available, attractive and showy

Escarpment Cherry* <i>Prunus serotina</i>	20-30	Fall color, fruit for wildlife and jellies
Flameleaf Sumac* <i>Rhus copallina</i> and <i>Rhus glabra</i>	15-20	Brilliant fall color, may colonize
Golden Rain Tree <i>Koelreuteria</i> <i>paniculata</i>	25-30	Brilliant buttery yellow flowers in early summer, somewhat difficult to transplant successfully, excellent small shade tree

DECIDUOUS TREES/ LARGE SHRUBS (*Native)	HEIGHT (Feet)	FEATURES
Green Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> <i>pennsylvanica</i>	40-50	Moderate-to-fast rate of growth, dark green foliage, bright yellow fall color, erect, attractive growth
Lacey Oak* <i>Quercus</i> <i>glaucoides</i>	20-30	Small tree, peach colored foliage in spring and fall
Little Walnut* <i>Juglans</i> <i>microcarpa</i>	20-30	Small tree, strongly scented good for attracting wildlife
Mexican Buckeye* <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	10-15	Small tree, large shrub, pink spring flowers
Mexican Plum* <i>Prunus mexicana</i>	15-25	White spring blossoms, wildlife food, weak wood
Orchid Tree* <i>Bauhinia Spp.</i>	6-12	Small understory or patio tree, showy white blossoms
Pecan* <i>Carya</i> <i>illinoensis</i>	60-80	50-60 feet across, plant new improved varieties for better disease and insect resistance, large shade tree, regular spraying for good nut production
Possumhaw* <i>Ilex decidua</i>	12-15	Red winter berries, large shrub
Red Buckeye* <i>Aesculus pavia</i>	10-20	Good understory tree, requires deep well-drained soils
Redbud* <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	25-30	Outstanding spring color with pink blossoms being most common, holds flowers longer than most flowering trees, somewhat weak wooded
Shumard Red Oak* <i>Quercus shumardii</i>	50-60	Moderate rate of growth, good fall red foliage coloration, very tolerant of limestone soils, 40-60 feet across,

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		stately formal tree, grows well in variety of soil conditions
Texas Ash* <i>Fraxinus texensis</i>	40-50	Fast growing shade tree, exceptional fall color
Texas Persimmon* <i>Diospyros texana</i>	15-25	Wildlife food, multi-trunk
Texas Redbud* <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. ' <i>Texensis</i> '	25-35	Adapts to a variety of soils, early pink blossoms, drought tolerant, excellent source of spring color
Vitex, Lilac Tree Vitex Agnus- castus	15-20	Late spring lavender blooms, small tree

EVERGREEN SHRUBS (*Native)	SUN	SHADE	FEATURES
Abelia <i>A. grandiflora</i>	X	X	Spreading shrub to 2 to 8 feet, bright white flowers, use as landscape accent, rock gardens, low hedge
Agarita* <i>Berberis trifoliolata</i>	X		Prickly leaves, fragrant flowers, bright red berries
Barbados Cherry* <i>Malpighia glabra</i>	X	X	Pale pink flowers, berries attract wildlife
Burford Holly <i>Ilex comuta</i> "Burfordii"	X	X	Glossy dark green foliage, red fruit
Century Plant Agave <i>Agave. Sp.</i>	X		Sends up flowering spikes 10-20 feet after 6-10 years of growth, gray-green foliage, require perfect drainage, leaves pointed and extremely sharp
Dwarf Burford Holly <i>Ilex comuta</i> "Burfordii nana"	X	X	Glossy leaves, berries not prominent
Dwarf Chinese Holly <i>Ilex comuta</i> "Rotunda nana"	X	X	Spiney foliage, no berries
Dwarf Yaupon Holly <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> "Nana"	X	X	Low mound-like shrub, no berries
Elaeagnus <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	X	X	Silver foliage, fragrant white fall flowers
Evergreen Sumac* <i>Rhus virens</i>	X	X	Glossy leaves, red fall color when mature
Indian Hawthorn <i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	X		Pink flowers, copper colored new foliage

Japanese Aralia <i>Fatsia japonica</i>		X		Rounded shrub 6-8 feet, star shaped leaves give lush tropical appearance
Ligustrum, Privet <i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	X		X	Upright shrub 6-20 feet, bold, dark green waxy foliage, creamy white flowers in late spring, purple-black berries in fall/winter
Mountain Laurel* <i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	X		X	Showy fragrant purple flower, large shrub
Nandina <i>Nandina domestica</i>	X			Bright red berries, 4-6 feet in height, very adaptable, specimen plant, boarder, ground cover and mass plantings
Oleander <i>Nerium oleander</i>	X			Summer flowers in red, pink, white and pale yellow varieties, large shrub to 20 feet, all parts of plant poisonous
Pampas Grass <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	X			Large clumping grass to 6-7 feet, taller when blooming, showy white flower plumes, good screen
Pittosporum <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> cv.	X			Glossy foliage and dense habit of growth, spreading shrub in varying heights, inconspicuous fragrant flowers
Red Yucca* <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	X			Coral flower spike, not a true yucca
Rock Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	X			Red fall fruit, small leaves
Rosemary <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	X			Aromatic leaves
Sacahuista, Bear	X		X	Grass-like mounding clumps

Grass*		
<i>Nolina texana</i>		
Santolina	X	Low spreading sub-shrub to
(Lavendercotton)		1-2 feet, fragrant foliage
<i>Santolina sp.</i>		either intense gray or
		bright green, yellow
		flowers, commonly used in
		rock gardens, must have
		perfect drainage
Shore Juniper	X	Spreading, blue-green
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>		ground cover
Silverleaf	X	Silver leaves, red fall
Cotoneaster		fruit
<i>Cotoneaster</i>		
<i>glaucophyllus</i>		
Texas Sage,	X	Rounded shrub 4-7 feet,
Ceniza*		beautiful orchid or
<i>Leucophyllum</i>		lavender flowers, gray-
<i>frutescens</i>		green foliage, drought-
		resistant
Texas Sotol*	X	Long blade-like leaf with
<i>Dasyilirion texanum</i>		spines

SEMI-EVERGREEN SHRUBS (*Native)	SUN	SHADE	FEATURES
Cast Iron Plant <i>Aspidistra elatior</i>		X	Broad strap shaped leaves to 2 feet in height
Glossy Abelia <i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	X		Small pink flowers, glossy leaves
Muhly Grass* <i>Muhlenbergia lindheimen</i>	X		Looks like small pampas grass
Pineapple guava <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	X		Exotic fragrant flowers
Pomegranate <i>Punica granatum</i>	X	X	Orange flowers, yellow fall color
Primrose Jasmine <i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	X		Yellow flowers, mounding form
Viburnum (Snowball) <i>Viburnum sp.</i>		X	Excellent shrub for shade, upright 5-15 feet, Flowers spring, with showy white clusters, few if any insect and disease pests

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (*Native)	SUN	SHADE	FEATURES
Althaea <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	X		Showy summer flowers
American Beautyberry* <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	X	X	Purple fruit in autumn, wildlife food
Aromatic Sumac* <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	X	X	Red berries in late spring, brilliant fall foliage
Arrowwood* <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	X	X	Spring flowers, fall color
Black Dalea* <i>Dalea frutescens</i>	X		Purple summer flowers, fine foliage
Butterfly Bush* <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	X		Lavender/lilac flowers, small fuzzy leaves
Texas Lantana* <i>Lantana horrida</i> and <i>Lantana camara</i>	X		Good summer color, many varieties
Trailing Lantana* <i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	X	X	Lilac colored flowers summer through fall

EVERGREEN VINES & SUN GROUNDCOVERS (*Native)		SHADE	FEATURES
Ajuga <i>Ajuga reptans</i>		X	Heights 2-6 inches, low-growing rosetting plant with spoon-shaped dark green leaves, intense blue flowers, requires good drainage
Asian Jasmine <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	X	X	Low vigorous groundcover
Bigleaf Periwinkle <i>Vinca major</i>		X	Loose groundcover, blue flowers
Carolina Jessamine* <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	X	X	Fragrant yellow flowers in spring
Coral Honeysuckle* <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	X	X	Coral flowers, red fruit, attracts wildlife
Cross Vine* <i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	X	X	Climbs by twining leaf tendrils and sticky disc tips reaching up to 50 feet, beautiful trumpet-shaped 2 inches long flowers with red inside and yellow outside
Damianita* <i>Chrysactinia mexicana</i>	X		Yellow flowers, low growing to 12 inches in height
Fig Ivy, Climbing Fig <i>Ficus pumila</i>		X	Clinging vine to 20-30 feet, fine texture,
Lady Banksia Rose <i>Rosa banksiae</i>	X		Yellow spring flowers, large cascading form
Liriope		X	Purple spike flowers,

<i>Liriope muscari</i>		clump-like foliage 12-18 inches high, dark green grass-like leaves
Littleleaf	X	Blue flowers, groundcover
Periwinkle		
<i>Vinca minor</i>		
Mock Strawberry (Yellow)	X	Height 4-8 inches, sends out runners profusely, bright yellow flowers, followed by bright red marble-sized flavorless fruit
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>		
Mondograss, Monkey Grass	X	Tufted grass-like groundcover, very dependable and aggressive ground cover
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>		

EVERGREEN VINES & SUN GROUNDCOVERS (*Native)		SHADE	FEATURES
Oregano <i>Origanum vulgare</i>	X	X	Perennial, spreading herb
Passionflower, Blue <i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	X		Multi-petalled blue flowers, does best in loose garden soil and ample moisture
Santolina <i>S. chamaecyparissus</i>	X		Fine textured, aromatic foliage
Star Jasmine, Confederate Jasmine <i>Trachaelospermum jasminoides</i>	X		Attractive vine to 12-18 feet, may suffer winter burn , glossy dark green foliage, flowers in spring are bright white, one inch across, pinwheel and deliciously fragrant
Stonecrop <i>Sedum spp.</i>	X	X	Low, fast growing groundcover

DECIDUOUS VINES & SUN GROUNDCOVERS (*Native)		SHADE	FEATURES
Boston Ivy* <i>Parthenocissus</i> <i>tricuspidata</i> "Veitchii"	X	X	Red fall color, clinging vine
Bush Morning Glory <i>Ipomoea</i> <i>leptophylla</i>	X	X	Forms 1-1/2 feet to 3 feet mounds of foliage, lavender to purple flowers in June and July
Coral Vine, Queen's Wreath, <i>Rosa de montana</i> <i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	X		Stands heat and sun very well, fast growing vine to 35-40 feet, bright showy pink flower clusters, dark green foliage, keep well water during prolonged drought
Cypress vine <i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	X		Red tube-like flowers, twining vine, annual
Gregg Dalea* <i>Dalea greggii</i>	X	X	Purple flowers in fall, groundcover
Mustang Grape <i>Vitis mustangensis</i>	X	X	Climbs by tendrils, large and vigorous vine 15-25 feet, grown for edible fruit, grown on patio roofs for shade and to soften impact of long fences
Old Man's Beard <i>Clematis</i> <i>Drummondii</i>	X	X	Twining vine, feathery seeds
Passion Vine* <i>Passiflora</i> <i>incarnata</i>	X	X	Lavender flowers, edible fruit
Sweet Autumn <i>Clematis</i> <i>Clematis</i> <i>paniculata</i>	X		Fragrant fall flowers, twining vine

Virginia Creeper* <i>Parthenocissus</i> <i>quinquefolia</i>	X	X	Red fall color, clinging vine
Wisteria <i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	X		Vigorous vine to 30-45 feet, blooms like bunches of grapes, flowers most commonly fragrant lilac-purple, white and blue variety available, needs strong support

FLOWERING PERENNIALS (*Native)	SUN	SHADE	FEATURES
Artemisia* <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	X		Aromatic foliage, white fuzzy leaves
Black-eyed Susan* <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	X	X	Yellow dark-centered daisy, flowers May to September
Blackfoot Daisy* <i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	X		Short white daisy flowers all summer long
Butterfly Weed* <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	X	X	Orange/yellow flowers, attracts butterflies
Canna Lilly <i>Canna x generalis</i>	X		Banana-like foliage blooms in summer
Cedar Sage* <i>Salvia roemeriana</i>		X	Red flowers, naturalizes
Cherry Sage* <i>Salvia greggii</i>	X	X	Red, pink or white flowers
Cigar Plant <i>Cuphea micropetala</i>	X		Orange-yellow fall flowers
Coreopsis* <i>coreopsis lanceolata</i>	X		Yellow spring and fall flowers, clumping
Daylilly <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	X		Orange/yellow funnel-shaped flower
Fall Aster <i>Aster frikartii</i>	X	X	Purple autumn flowers
Firebush <i>Hamelia patens</i>	X		Red-orange flowers, red fall color
Gayfeather* <i>Liatris spp.</i>	X		Purple flower spikes in autumn
Hinckley's columbine		X	Bright yellow flowers in spring

Aquilegia
Hinckleyana

Lamb's Ears <i>Stachys byzantina</i>	X		Unique foliage, low growing
Maximillian Sunflower* <i>Helianthus Maximiliana</i>	X		Yellow flower, late summer to fall
Mealy Blue Sage* <i>Salvia farinacea</i>	X		Blue flower spikes spring and summer
Mexican Bush Sage <i>Salvia leucantha</i>	X		Tall purple flower spikes
Mexican Heather <i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	X		Tiny purple, pink or white flowers
Mexican Marigold Mint <i>Tagetes lucida</i>	X	X	Yellow fall flowers, anise flavored foliage
Mexican Oregano <i>Poliomintha longiflora</i>	X		lavender/pink flowers, aromatic
Oxeye Daisy <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	X		White early summer flower, yellow center
Peruvian Verbena <i>Verbena peruviana</i>	X		Pink, purple, red or white flowers
Pink Skullcap <i>Scutellaria suffrutescens</i>	X	X	Pink flowers in summer, low growing
Plumbago <i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	X	X	low growing, blue flowers
Purple Coneflower* <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	X	X	Purple daisy-like flowers
Rose Mallow* <i>Pavonia</i>	X	X	Pink hibiscus-like flowers

lasiopetala

Scarlet Sage*	X	X	red, pink or white
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>			flowers, spring to fall
Spiderwort*		X	Purple-blue flowers,
<i>Tradescantia</i>	x		informal ground cover
<i>Andersoniana</i>			
Turk's Cap*	X	X	Red flowers and fruit,
<i>Malvaviscus</i>			colonizing
<i>arboreus</i>			
" <i>Drummondii</i> "			
Wild Petunia		X	Purple flowers from March
<i>Ruellia nudiflora</i>			to December
Yarrow	X	X	Off white flowers, pink
<i>Achillea</i>			variety available
<i>millefolium</i>			

TURF & LOW GRASSES (*Native)	SUN	SHADE	FEATURES
Bermuda <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	X		Seed or hybrid sod
Blue Grama* <i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	X		Seed, fine-leaf tufted grass, good meadow grass
Buffalograss* <i>Buchloe</i> <i>dactyloides</i>	X		Many seed varieties, sod available in '609' and Prairie hybrids
Little Bluestem* <i>Schizachyrium</i> <i>scoparium</i>	X		Seed, blue-green, fine texture
Side Oats Gramma* <i>Bouteloua</i> <i>curtipendula</i>	X		Seed, Texas State Grass

APPENDIX B

INVASIVE PLANTS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Prohibited Trees

American Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Arizona Ash	<i>Fraxinus velutin</i>
Bois d'arc	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Boxelder Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Brazilian Peppertree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolious</i>
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Chinese Parasol Tree	<i>Firmiana simplex</i>
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>
Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>
Elephant Ear	<i>Alocasia spp., Colocasia spp.</i>
Eucalyptus (all)	<i>Eucalyptus</i>
Euonymus (all)	<i>Euonymus</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle (all)	<i>Lonicera</i>
Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>
Juniper (males)	<i>Juniperus</i>
Leland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>
Mimosa, Silk Tree	<i>Albizzia julibrissin</i>

Monkey Puzzle	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>
Mulberry (all)	<i>Morus</i>
Olive	<i>Olea, Elenganus</i>
Paulownia	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Red-Tipped Photinia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>

Prohibited Shrubs

Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>
Chinese Photinia	<i>Photinia spp</i>
Common Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense, L. vulgare</i>
Japanese Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Nandina (berrying varieties)	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha spp</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Saltceder	<i>Taramix spp.</i>
Wax Leaf Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>

Prohibited Vines

Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospernmum halicacabum</i>
Cat's Claw Vine	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Dodder	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca major, V. Minor</i>

Trumpet Vine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Wisteria (non-native)	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> , <i>W. floribunda</i>

Other Prohibited Plants

African feathergrass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Ambulia	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>
Animated oat	<i>Avena sterilis</i>
Argentine screwbean	<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i>
Benghal dayflower	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>
Brazilian satintail	<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>
Chinese waterspinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>
Coatbuttons	<i>Striga</i>
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
Devil's thorn	<i>Emex spinosa</i>
Duck lettuce	<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>
Elephant Ear	<i>Alocasia</i> spp., <i>Colocasia</i> spp
Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Exotic bur-reed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>
Giant Cane	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Giant Duckweed	<i>Spirodela oligorrhiza</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>

Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Holly Fern	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>
Hydrillia	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Kodo-millet	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>
Kyasuma-grass	<i>Pennisetum pokystachion</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Liverseed grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervai</i>
Mile-a-minute	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>
Miramar weed	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Mosquito fern	<i>Azolla pinota</i>
Murain-grass	<i>Ischeaemum rugosum</i>
Oklahoma Yellowbelly	<i>Ventercroceus oklahomensis</i>
Onionweed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Pickerel weed	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>
Rooted Waterhyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>
Running Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia</i> spp.
Serrated Tussock	<i>Nasella trichotoma</i>
Sessile joyweed	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>

Syrian mesquite	<i>Prosopis farcta</i>
Three cornered jack	<i>Emex australis</i>
Tornillo	<i>Prosopis reptans</i>
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Turkeyberry	<i>Solanum torvum</i>
Velvet fingergrass	<i>Digitaria absynnicia</i>
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Water Spinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatic</i>
Wetland Nightshade	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>
Wild safflower	<i>Carthamus oxyacathansus</i>
Wormleaf salsola	<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>

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